

Illinois Emergency Operations Plan – Base Plan

I. Annex Organization

- A. The Basic Plan includes key elements describing purpose, scope, situation, assumptions, functional roles and responsibilities for internal and external organizations, logistic support and resource management system requirements, concept of operations and plan maintenance provisions.
- B. Functional Annexes describe activities of primary and support elements and provide guidance for response and recovery operations.
- C. Hazard Specific Annexes describe concepts of response for state agencies in response to specific identified threats and hazards.
- D. Appendices provide clarification or additional information to support an annex, and in some cases serve as operational procedures for specific agencies or positions.
- E. Attachments expand a section of the plan and provide clarification or additional information to support an annex.
- F. Tabs and job-aids provide specific information to support an appendix or attachment.

II. Introduction

The IEOP outlines state operations undertaken in support of whole community response and recovery activities for all hazards. Development and maintenance of the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP) and supportive documents is the responsibility of all agencies.

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) is the agency assigned overall responsibility and authority for administration of the emergency management program for the State. Local governments have primary responsibility for response to and recovery from disasters and emergencies. A request for state assistance may be initiated when local government capabilities are exceeded.

The Governor, or designee, will determine the level and duration of the State's commitment of resources and services. Resources and services coordinated by the State throughout prevention, protection, response and recovery operations are intended to enhance the whole community's capabilities for preparedness and resilience regardless of background, demographics or functional and access needs.

The IEOP provides for notification, activation, deployment, coordination, implementation, demobilization and sustainment of State resources authorized through the IEMA Act. The state will maintain personnel, equipment, materiel and services in a condition of readiness to protect the public and prevent or minimize damage to communities. Resources and services shall be coordinated as appropriate with comparable activities of local governments, other states, the federal government, private sector entities, non-governmental organizations including volunteer, community, faith-based organizations, and the public.

III. Purpose

- A. The IEOP provides strategic and operational guidance to agencies and organizations. Operations are directed to life safety, protection of critical infrastructure and the environment. Applicable provisions of the National Response Framework (NRF), National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), Comprehensive Preparedness Guidance 101 and 201, and Emergency Management Accreditation Program standards are incorporated.
- B. Illinois' incident management system used for field operations is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

IV. Scope

- A. The IEOP addresses all hazards identified through the state's hazard identification and risk assessment process.
- B. The IEOP considers situations that range from an event not warranting a gubernatorial proclamation to a major disaster declared by the President of the United States.
- C. The IEOP does not address situations requiring only local government response.

- D. The IEOP does not specifically address National Special Security Events.

V. Policy

- A. Local jurisdictions have primary responsibility for response and recovery.
- B. Local jurisdictions will be fully engaged in response and recovery prior to the commitment of state resources.
- C. The state will maintain response and recovery capabilities.
- D. State agencies will maintain internal control structures and organizations for unity of command.
- E. One or more agencies, or primary and lead coordinators, may be designated for each annex.
- F. Agencies may be primary or support for more than one annex depending on their respective responsibilities and capabilities.
- G. Each agency having a role in the IEOP are responsible for developing and maintaining Standard Operating Procedures and Standard Operating Guidelines (SOPs/SOGs) necessary to carry out missions assigned by the SEOC.
- H. Financial and procurement functions will be carried out under the direction of the IEMA Chief Fiscal Officer or his/her designee.
- I. IEMA will maintain responsibility for administrative and financial procedures, and follow existing policy and procedures established by the state, before, during and after an emergency or disaster.
- J. For the purposes of the IEOP, the American Red Cross (ARC) is a state agency and operates under the Illinois Disaster Management System (IDMS).
 - 1. ARC maintains administrative, financial, and operational control over its activities and direction over its own personnel.
 - 2. The IEOP will not supersede ARC response and relief activities nor shall it require the ARC to perform any services contrary to its policies or procedures.
- K. For the purposes of the IEOP, the Secretary of State Police is the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for the Illinois State Capitol Complex.
- L. Plans and procedures for response and recovery will include and consider operational priorities not limited to life, safety, health, property protection, environmental protection, restoration of essential utilities, and restoration of essential program functions and coordination as appropriate.
- M. Response includes immediate actions for life safety, protection of critical infrastructure and the environment. Response activities are typically

conducted by on-scene and locally available resources including, but not limited to, law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services.

- N. Recovery includes those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, damage assessment, debris removal, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources. Recovery includes short, intermediate and long-term recovery.
1. Short-term recovery activities are those intended for the temporary restoration of critical and/or lifeline infrastructure, emergency and temporary medical care, mass care/sheltering, debris removal for transportation routes, and implementation of force protection and security measures. Short-term recovery activities may be coordinated and managed solely with locally available resources. State, federal, private, non-governmental, volunteer and faith-based organizations may augment local activities.
 2. Intermediate recovery activities are those intended to provide both temporary and permanent restoration of critical and lifeline infrastructure. Intermediate recovery activities involve returning individual, families and essential government or commercial services to a functional state. Intermediate recovery activities may be coordinated and managed solely with locally available resources. State, federal, private, non-governmental, volunteer and faith-based organizations may augment local activities.
 3. Long-term recovery activities are those intended to address complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area, rebuilding or relocating damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural and built environment. Long-term recovery activities include a move to self-sufficiency, sustainability and community resilience. Long-term recovery activities may be coordinated and managed with locally available resources. State, federal, private, non-governmental, volunteer and faith-based organizations may augment local activities

VI. Situation Overview

A. General

1. Illinois is approximately 385 miles long and 218 miles wide covering an area of 56,400 square miles, containing over 55,583 square miles of land with approximately 700 square miles of inland water.
2. The state has approximately 1,095 miles of navigable waterways that either border or pass through the state.
3. The states of Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Michigan (in Lake Michigan) border Illinois.

4. The state has approximately 2,182 interstate miles with an additional 15,994 miles of state highways and 7,770 state bridges.
5. The state has 7,737 public, at-grade crossings and a rail network consisting of approximately 9,982 miles of railroad track.
6. Illinois is home to nationally significant port, intermodal and transfer facilities.
7. The State has approximately 107 public/private airports.
8. Chicago's O'Hare International Airport moves over 1.5 million tons of air cargo annually, and serves as Illinois' single point of entry for repatriation.

B. Hazard Analysis Summary

1. The state risk profile includes natural, technological and human-caused hazards having a potential to cause damage or disruption to the public, critical infrastructure and/or environment.
2. Hazards facing the state may change for a variety of factors, including land use, population shifts, construction standards, technology and social ideology.
3. The state maintains the Illinois Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, which supplements the IEOP, and is intended to provide the framework for hazard mitigation.
4. The Illinois Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies potential hazards; addresses risk associated with each hazard, assesses the state's vulnerability to each hazard, and provides a strategy for mitigating the effects of hazards.
5. The State utilizes the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) process to identify and address specific threats and hazards. THIRA enables whole community coordination as part of the state's advisory committee process, forming a supportive base for emergency planning.
6. The State has identified fifteen (15) primary hazards for prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation program relevancy.

a) Natural Hazards:

- 1) Severe Weather
- 2) Tornado
- 3) Flood
- 4) Drought
- 5) Extreme Heat
- 6) Severe Winter Storm

- 7) Earthquake
- b) Technological Hazards:
 - 1) HazMat – Chemical
 - 2) HazMat – Radiological
 - 3) Dam Failure
- c) Human-Caused Hazards:
 - 1) Terrorism – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Explosives (CBRNE)
 - 2) Civil Disturbance
 - 3) Cyber Attack
 - 4) Agriculture Epidemic (Not Otherwise Specified)
 - 5) Public Health Epidemic (Not Otherwise Specified)

VII. Assumptions

- A. Local governments are serving as the primary response and recovery resource to a disaster and emergency.
- B. State assistance will be required to supplement local capability and capacity.
- C. State agencies will engage in response and recovery operations to the fullest extent possible.
- D. Federal assistance will be required to effectively respond to and recover from a catastrophic disaster.
- E. The President of the United States will declare a major disaster or emergency, as appropriate, and federal assistance will be available.
- F. The private and public sectors will work in concert to achieve common response and recovery goals and objectives.

VIII. Concept of Operations

- A. General
 - 1. At a local government's request, the IEMA Director, or designee, may direct state agencies to deploy resources in support of a local jurisdiction.
 - 2. Affected local governments are responsible for identifying and communicating response priorities and resource requests to the State through established channels.
 - 3. For any level of emergency or disaster a state presence may be established.

4. State response operations are coordinated through the SEOC utilizing a liaison-based incident management structure.
 5. IEOP annexes assign specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency or disaster.
 6. State agencies identified as the lead agency for each functional annex will have coordinating responsibility for that function.
 7. Appendices to functional annexes provide operational level guidance addressing critical response and recovery functions.
- B. Implementation
1. The IEMA Director or designated representative may implement the IEOP, in whole or in part, in response to an emergency or disaster.
 2. The IEOP is automatically implemented upon proclamation of a disaster by the Governor in accordance with the IEMA Act.
- C. Notification, Alert and Warning
1. The state has developed and maintains processes to initiate, receive and relay notifications, alerts and warnings both internally and externally with stakeholders and emergency personnel.
 2. State agency Duty Officers/SEOC Liaisons are notified in accordance with IEMA Communications Center SOPs via the State of Illinois Rapid Electronic Notification (SIREN) system.
 3. Agencies are responsible for internal notification of personnel.
- D. Activation
1. The SEOC manager, in coordination with executive staff, will determine the SEOC activation level necessary to support operations based on scope and magnitude of event.
 2. Activated state agencies will send representatives to the SEOC and state forward operations as directed to coordinate the state response to the disaster or emergency.
- E. Communications
1. For the purposes of the IEOP, communications will include, but not be limited to, systems, networks and capabilities identified in the IEMA Statewide Communications Plan and Tactical Interoperability Communications Plan (TICP).
 2. Operational communications will be established and utilized in accordance with IEOP Annex 3, Communications.

3. All agencies activated to the SEOC will support communications interoperability integration, with the IEMA Statewide Interoperability Coordinator maintaining a coordinating role.
4. For the purposes of interoperability and integration, the state maintains an agreement with Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) to serve as an alternate means of communication.
5. Individual agencies are responsible for the testing and maintenance of internal communications resources and systems.

F. Resource Management and Logistics

1. The SEOC will use a resource management system for acquiring internally and externally available resources to support missions and tasks approved by the SEOC manager or designees.
2. For the purposes of the IEOP, resource management includes mutual aid agreements; assistance agreements; the use of special federal, state, and Mobile Support Teams and resource mobilization protocols.
3. System requirements incorporate identification, acquisition, prioritization, tracking, accountability and distribution of resources before, during and after an event.
4. The SEOC will assign logistics functions and operations to one or more agencies, to incorporate processes for providing resources and other services, to support strategic and operational activities of the state and designated incident management locations.
5. Resource management and logistics will be established and utilized in accordance with IEOP Annex 9, Resource Management.

G. Direction, Control, and Coordination

1. Implementation of the IEOP requires appropriate use of the Illinois Disaster Management System (IDMS). (See IEOP Basic Plan-X1, IDMS)
2. Direction, control and coordination of state response, short, intermediate and long-term recovery actions will be carried out in accordance with state and federal laws, rules, regulations, policies, guidance and authorities.
3. Resources and services of the State shall be coordinated as appropriate with comparable activities of local governments, other states, the federal government, private sector entities, non-governmental organizations including voluntary, community and faith-based organizations, and the public.
4. State short, intermediate, and long-term activities will maintain chain-of-command and unity-of command principles established in IEOP

Base Plan A1, Direction, Control, and Coordination. Organizational relationships established for this purpose are:

- a) State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC): The physical location at which state strategic and operational coordination of information and resources occurs in support of local and state incident management (on-scene operations). The EOC may be a fixed or temporary facility, or some combination thereof. The SEOC Manager directs and manages strategic and operational activities through the SEOC.
 - b) Element Specific Support Functions (ESSF): Operate as strategic planning and coordinating elements for the SEOC and do not play an operational role. Planning and analysis, situation assessment, resource accountability, documentation and recordkeeping may be roles assigned to ESSF's. ,.
 - c) State Unified Area Command (SUAC): A multi-jurisdictional, multi-disciplinary organization established by the SEOC to oversee the coordination and management of state resources in support of multiple field/incident operations, or a very large or evolving incident. SUAC may include representatives from sub-state, private, non-governmental, and volunteer organizations. The SEOC assigns specific areas of responsibility to the SUAC and activates the SUAC only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and quantity of State-controlled resources utilized. SUAC does not contain an Operations Section. Multiple Incident Commands and Area Commands (AC) may coordinate directly with the SUAC. SUAC reports directly to the SEOC.
 - d) State Area Command (SAC): An organization established by the SEOC to oversee coordination of information, intelligence, resource requests and the allocation of resources supporting field/incident operations that are handled individually by separate incident management and/or Incident Command locations. The SEOC activates SACs only if necessary. SACs do not contain an Operations Section. SACs may report directly to the SEOC or SUAC as assigned.
5. The ranking state official responding to an event will establish coordinating oversight of state resources in the field (operational/tactical) from an established or recognized Incident Command Post (ICP), SUAC or SAC as appropriate. In some instances oversight may be co-located with existing local command structures.
6. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Operational Liaisons to the SEOC will provide the principal means of coordination between the SEOC and FEMA.

7. The state will utilize a virtual, physical or field-based Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC), as an integrated component of the SEOC, to coordinate disaster intelligence; establish common strategic priorities; and assist in the prioritization of short, intermediate, long-term recovery activities among the SEOC, public sector and private/non-governmental organizations.
8. For the purpose of continuity of command, coordination and management, the SEOC Manager will transfer command to the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator at the cessation of short-term recovery and continuation of intermediate and long-term recovery efforts.
 - a) Because of a Presidential Declaration of emergency or major disaster, a Joint Field Office (JFO) with supporting federal personnel will activate. The State Disaster Recovery Coordinator may co-locate at the JFO as appropriate.
 - b) State agency responsibilities relating to intermediate and long-term recovery are included in IEOP Annex 14, Long-term Community Recovery.
 - c) Disaster assistance programs made available after Gubernatorial Proclamations and Presidential Disaster Declarations are implemented in accordance with provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, FEMA regulations, National Response Framework (NRF), National Disaster Response Framework (NDRF), and State administrative plans for the Individuals and Households Program, the Public Assistance Program and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
 - d) Intermediate and long-term recovery is coordinated through state and federal agencies in accordance with statutory authorities or through special task forces established by state and federal officials.
 - e) Some agencies' responsibilities relating to disasters are limited to disaster assistance and long-term recovery. Agencies activated by the SEOC, and not specifically identified in the IEOP, are governed by statute and integrated into operations as appropriate.

H. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

1. For the purposes of the IEOP, information collection, analysis, and dissemination includes processes used for validation of intelligence and information, situational awareness, damage assessments, the development of reports and methods of distribution to the whole community or selected agencies and organizations.

2. Information collection, analysis, dissemination activities will be carried out in accordance with IEOP Annex 28, Disaster Intelligence.
3. All agencies activated to the SEOC will support information collection, analysis and dissemination, with the SEOC STIC Liaison Officer (LNO) and SEOC Private Sector LNO maintaining a coordinating role.
4. The State will conduct damage assessment in impacted areas as appropriate.

I. Administration and Finance

1. IEMA is responsible for the administrative management and coordination of the state emergency management program.
2. IEMA is responsible for financial management of the state's emergency management program before, during and after an emergency or disaster. Financial and administrative management for operational purposes will be carried out in accordance with IEOP Annex 18, Financial and Administrative Management.
3. IEMA is responsible for development and coordinated revision and review of the IEOP and supportive documentation.
4. All agencies activated to the SEOC are responsible for the accurate accounting for, and documentation of, expenditures, procurements, services and contractual obligations.
5. Agencies assigned to the SEOC will follow administrative and financial policy and procedures established by the state, as well as policy and procedures established by IEMA for response, short, intermediate and long-term recovery.

J. Plan Development and Maintenance

1. IEOP review will be ongoing with a complete assessment occurring on odd numbered years no later than December 31st.
 - a) Ad hoc plan updates may occur at any time to ensure consistency with strategic and operational structures and compliance with state and federal laws, rules, regulations and guidance.
 - b) IEOP updates and revisions will occur after exercises, real-world events, certifications and comprehensive program assessments whenever necessary.
 - c) To the extent possible, IEOP updates and revisions will incorporate input from key stakeholders, advisory committees and partner organizations.

IX. Roles and Responsibilities

A. Local

1. Local governments shall access and utilize all available resources to protect against and cope with an emergency or threatening situation.
2. When local governments determine that available resources are not adequate to respond to an emergency, they may request assistance through the SEOC.
3. Local governments may establish mutual aid agreements with adjacent political jurisdictions within the State.
4. Local governments shall maintain activity logs, financial records, and situation reports.

B. State

1. The IEMA Director is responsible for overall coordination of the State emergency management program through the IEMA Act.
2. IEMA will maintain liaison with the federal government, state agencies, disaster relief organizations, the private sector and other states' disaster agencies.
3. IEMA will maintain primary and alternate SEOC facilities, locations and capabilities for strategic and operational coordination and management.
4. IEMA will maintain capabilities for strategic and operational coordination with private sector organizations and infrastructure.
5. IEMA will coordinate directly with federal agency counterparts for federal assistance if state resources are not available or adequate.
6. The SEOC will serve as the central source of information on the status of state response and recovery activities and, as required, disseminate information to the Governor, the General Assembly, the Congress, the public, private sector, non-governmental and volunteer organizations, and the media.
7. The SEOC will coordinate the collection of disaster intelligence from the whole community.
8. SEOC liaisons will provide strategic and operational resource coordination, prioritization and allocation in support of field operations.
 - a) For the purposes of response, short, intermediate and long-term recovery operations agencies may conduct internal operational support activities as appropriate at owner-controlled or operated locations and facilities.

- b) For hazard or function specific operations requiring specialized capabilities agencies may conduct operational support activities from Agency Operations Centers (AOC). Agencies operating an AOC are required to maintain and staff an SEOC LNO position and provide LNOs to other field operations as directed by the SEOC manager.
 - 1) For the purposes of disaster intelligence, situational awareness and overall coordination, agencies operating an AOC will maintain procedures for the exchange of information among internal and external organizations; operation and sustainment of the AOC; and testing, maintenance and exercising of the AOC.
 - 2) Agencies operating n AOC shall maintain the capability and capacity to coordinate prevention, protection, response, recovery and mitigation activities, monitor identified threats and hazards and identify and execute appropriate operations.
- 9. SEOC LNOs and state agency representatives will coordinate with local or agency counterparts to determine the need for assistance in affected areas.
- 10. Requests for assistance will be forwarded to the SEOC through established channels, verified and tasked to appropriate agencies for resourcing.
- 11. Any state agency may be tasked with response, short, intermediate and long-term recovery responsibilities pursuant to the IEMA Act.

C. Military

- 1. All Illinois National Guard (ILNG) personnel and equipment are federal assets, until ordered to State Active Duty (SAD) by the Governor. Upon SAD activation, all ILNG forces and equipment are available assets to SEOC and all state partners.
- 2. All requests for ILNG support shall be made through the SEOC.
- 3. The SEOC determines if ILNG is the appropriate resource for a given mission assignment and makes a recommendation to the Governor prior to activation.
- 4. The Governor or designee can order the ILNG to active duty, except in cases of immediate response authority.
- 5. The State assumes payroll, support, liability and subsistence costs for activated troops, as well as reimbursement for the use of federal equipment during ILNG state activation, if funding is made available.

6. ILNG, or the authorizing military command element, assumes payroll, support, liability and subsistence costs for troops and resources (state or federal) activated under immediate response authority.
7. The federal government assumes payroll, support, liability and subsistence costs for activated troops, as well as reimbursement for the use of federal equipment during ILNG federal activation.
8. Based on the scope and magnitude of event, ILNG may activate agreements with other state military organizations or the federal government.

D. Federal

1. The SEOC will maintain liaison with the appropriate federal support element.
 - a) The National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) is a multiagency center that coordinates overall federal support for major incidents and emergencies, and provides resources and policy guidance.
 - b) The JFO is the primary operating location for the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and emergency response personnel; furthermore, it provides a central location for regional coordination of response efforts by all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.
 - c) The Unified Coordination Group (UCG) is comprised of senior leaders representing federal and state interests, tribal governments, local jurisdictions and the private sector and manages federal resources in support of state response and short-term recovery operations.
2. Federal agency support will be coordinated via the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure.
3. Direct coordination with federal agencies will occur through appropriate and designated agencies.
4. The SEOC manager will request federal agency liaison to the SEOC based on scope and magnitude of event, phase of activity and individual federal agency authority.

E. Private Sector

1. Private sector organizations participate in response and recovery to a disaster based on the type of organization, the services, commodities, materiel provided and location of an event.
2. The state may activate a BEOC to coordinate public-private operations as an integrated element of the SEOC.

- a) BEOC structures may be assigned to either forward elements or the SEOC.
- b) Regardless of the type of BEOC(s) utilized, private sector organizations will be integrated to the fullest extent possible to:
 - 1) Address response needs of employees, infrastructure and facilities at/for critical life-line infrastructure;
 - 2) Protect sensitive information and maintain continuity of business operations for critical life-line infrastructure;
 - 3) Plan for, respond to and recover from incidents that impact critical life-line infrastructure and facilities;
 - 4) Collaborate with state agencies and other organizations to determine what assistance may be required and how it can be provided;
 - 5) Contribute to disaster intelligence and information sharing efforts;
 - 6) Provide direct coordination and collaboration on strategic priorities and objectives; and
 - 7) Contribute resources, personnel and expertise required for prevention, protection, response, recovery and mitigation.

X. Primary Agencies

American Red Cross (Red Cross)
Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC)
Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA)
Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)
Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)
Illinois Department of Transportation-Division of Aeronautics (IDOT-A)
Illinois Department of Transportation-Division of Highways (IDOT-H)
Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)
Illinois National Guard (ILNG)
Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE)
Illinois State Police (ISP)
Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

XI. Support Agencies

Capital Development Board
Illinois Attorney General
Illinois Board of Higher Education
Illinois Community College Board
Illinois Department of Central Management Services
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois Department of Human Services
Illinois Department of Military Affairs
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Revenue
Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs
Illinois Department on Aging
Illinois Secretary of State, Department of Police
University of Illinois

XII. Mutual Aid Organizations

Illinois Coroners and Medical Examiners Association
Illinois Emergency Services Management Association
Illinois Incident Management Team
Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team
Illinois Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce
Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
AUXCOM

- A. Authority and direction for mutual aid systems in Illinois are derived from the IEMA Act (20 ILCS 3305, section 5(f)(2) and 8.
- B. Interstate Mutual Aid Agreements

1. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), 45 ILCS 151
 - a) EMAC allows the State to provide or receive interstate mutual aid and establishes procedures for reciprocity, reimbursement, workers' compensation and liability. A request for assistance comes from the host governor and the actual details are coordinated by the state emergency management agencies involved.

C. Mutual Aid Agreements between IEMA and Organizations

1. Illinois Coroners and Medical Examiners Association (ICMEA)
 - a) Provides disaster response assistance to units of local government when local and regional resources are insufficient to meet the disaster response needs of the requesting unit of local government.
2. IESMA/Emergency Management Assistance Team (EMAT)
 - a) Provides support to local government during a disaster or emergency. The teams consist of emergency management personnel from other local units of government.
3. Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS)
 - a) Provides law enforcement in matters of mutual aid, emergency response, and the combining of resources for use during emergencies or periods of extraordinary circumstances.
4. Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS)
 - a) Provides fire service in matters of mutual aid, emergency response and the combining of fire resources for use during emergencies or periods of extraordinary circumstances. MABAS can provide specialized services and teams when authorized by local governmental entities for local assistance or by the state for regional and state assistance. MABAS resources will respond to provide state assistance when activated by IEMA.
5. Illinois Incident Management Team (IIMT)
 - a) As a component of the Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT), IMT provides support to the incident/unified command structure in the implementation of the incident command system and in the formation and implementation of the Incident Action Plans (IAPs).
6. Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT)

- a) Provides assistance with emergency medical treatment at mass casualty incidents, including, but not limited to, chemical, biological, and radiological incidents.
- 7. Illinois Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce (IL-TERT)
 - a) Provides trained teams of individuals to assist in communication centers during disasters.
- 8. AUXCOM
 - a) Provides emergency amateur radio communications assistance to the IEMA Regional Coordinator and serves as the amateur radio point of contact between IEMA and the Illinois amateur radio community.
- D. Mutual Aid Agreements between Other State Agencies and Organizations
 - 1. Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System (IPHMAS)
 - a) A state-wide mutual aid and assistance system in which all IDPH certified local health departments are eligible to participate. Agreements allow local health departments in Illinois to share resources in the event of a public health emergency which could include outbreaks; a bioterrorism release of contagious or infectious diseases, infectious agents, chemical agents or toxins; natural disasters; technological hazards; man-made disasters; civil emergencies; and community disorders.

XIII. Authorities and References

A. Authorities

- 1. Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305
- 2. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 93-288, as amended
- 3. Disaster Relief Act, 15 ILCS 30
- 4. Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006
- 5. Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- 6. Emergency Management Assistance Compact, 45 ILCS 151
- 7. Emergency Interim Executive Succession Act, 5 ILCS 275

B. References

1. National Response Framework (NRF)
2. National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)
3. National Incident Management System (NIMS)
4. Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents (IPRA), as amended
5. Illinois Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, as amended

XIV. Attachments

- A. Attachment 1, Illinois Disaster Management System (IDMS)
- B. Attachment 2, State Forward Operations